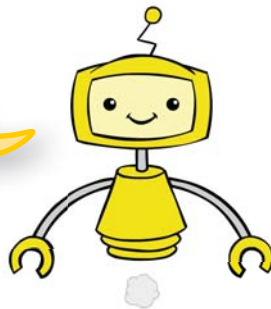


# Make it fly

Hey! The school calendar is out and the student representative council (OSIS) needs some help to make flyers. But there's a special sentence construction I need to show you so we can do it properly: it's called the passive voice.



**LINKS TO:**

Stage 2, Module 3  
Learning Object 3: Make a flyer

## Note:

If you ever visit Indonesia, you'll see a large number of photocopy stalls and shops, particularly near schools and universities. This is because most Indonesian schools don't have photocopy machines as they are too expensive to purchase and maintain. Students and teachers are expected to do their own photocopying.


## Elements of a flyer

1

All texts (such as stories, posters, flyers, advertising and so on) are influenced by culture. For example, in Australia, flyers may have lots of colour and graphics, while in Indonesia these 'extras' would be viewed as a distraction from the main message.

In Indonesia, encouragement to participate is made through words — not through the decorative use of colour or graphics.

On this page is an example of a flyer. Take a look at the layout and structure.

Attention-catching invitation using the imperative form of the verb	<b>Ikutilah!</b>
Event expressed in a short, factual phrase	Darmawisata ke Gunung Bromo
Timing of event in the passive voice	Akan diadakan tanggal 20 s/d 23 Juni.
Cost and other relevant details in short, factual phrases	Ongkosnya?? Murah sekali!! Hanya Rp.1.900.000,- (termasuk penginapan).
Where to seek further details	Untuk informasi lebih lanjut kontak OSIS.
Optional closing comment, in the imperative, encouraging participation	Jangan lewatkan kesempatan ini!
Discreet and relevant image that does not distract from the main focus of the flyer	
Event organiser(s)	Panitia OSIS Sekolah Harapan Bangsa

## 2

# First, second and third person pronouns

In Indonesian flyers the main details of when and where an event is going to be held are expressed in the passive voice.

In passive sentences the focus is on the object, in contrast to active sentences where it is on the subject.

In passive sentences, the object precedes the verb, whereas in active sentences, it follows the verb.

When using the passive voice it is essential to know about first, second and third person pronouns as these will determine the structure of the sentence.

Here are the first, second and third person pronouns in English.

### Note:

From now on in these work sheets:

- the passive voice will be referred to as the object focus construction
- the active voice will be referred to as the subject focus construction.

	Singular	Plural
<b>First person</b>	I	we
<b>Second person</b>	you	you
<b>Third person</b>	He / she / him / her / it or any other singular noun	they / them or any other plural noun

You have already learnt all the Indonesian equivalents of these pronouns but here is a reminder.

In Stage 1

	Singular	Plural
<b>First person</b>	<i>saya / aku</i>	<i>kami / kita</i>
<b>Second person</b>	<i>kamu / Anda / saudara / engkau / Ibu / Bapak and so on</i>	<i>kalian or Anda sekalian</i>
<b>Third person</b>	<i>dia / ia</i> or any other singular noun	<i>mereka</i> or any other plural noun

## 3

# Familiarity in personal relationships

When speaking, Indonesians often use personal names rather than first and second person pronouns for 'I' and 'you', showing that the relationship between the two people is close or familiar.

For example:

**Peter** mau pulang sekarang, **Ardi**.

I want to go home now, **Ardi**. (Spoken by Peter.)

or

Apakah **Anna** mau ke bioskop?

Do **you** want to go to the cinema? (Spoken to Anna by a close friend or relative.)

### Note:

In the written language the use of personal names in place of pronouns does not occur and we can follow the conventional grammatical rules.

## Future activities

4

As you already know, **besok** (tomorrow) and **akan** (will / going to) are two words that indicate future tense.

In Stage 1, Module 6,  
Work Sheet 4, *What  
are you eating?*

Time indicators such as *besok* can be placed either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence, while tense markers such as *akan* must precede the verb.

▶ The verb **mengadakan** means 'to put on' or 'hold' an event such as a party or an open day at school.

For example:

*Besok sekolah kami akan **mengadakan** Open Day.*  
Tomorrow our school will be **holding** an Open Day.

▶ **Mau** (to want) can also be used to indicate future intentions. When it is used for this purpose it substitutes for the tense marker *akan*.

For example:

*Besok malam kami **mau** pergi ke bioskop.*  
Tomorrow night we **want** to go to the cinema.

## The voice of flyers

5

In Indonesian flyers it is normal to use third person object focus construction rather than subject focus.

Study the examples of object focus and subject focus constructions below:

### Object focus constructions

*Open Day akan diadakan.*  
An Open Day will be held.

or

*Open Day akan diadakan Sekolah Harapan Bangsa.*  
An Open Day will be held by the Harapan Bangsa School.

### Subject focus construction

*Sekolah Harapan Bangsa mengadakan Open Day.*  
Harapan Bangsa School will hold an Open Day.

In an object focus sentence, any mention of the subject of the sentence is optional. If the subject is mentioned, it appears after the verb or adjunct of place or time.

Did you notice that in the object focus sentence, the transitive *meN-* is replaced by the passive *di-* prefix, and the word order is changed?

### Note:

Most Indonesian flyers only mention the event itself and not the participants or organisers.

## Exercise 1

Write sentences about the future intentions of each of the listed subjects using the information provided.

Use the subject focus construction.

Your responses do not need to be restricted to the information in the table.

**Hint!**

Remember that time indicators can be placed either at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

Future time indicators	Subjects	Future tense markers	Verbs	Objects
<i>Besok</i>	<i>Peter</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>berbelanja</i>	<i>Ancol</i>
<i>Lusa</i>	<i>Anna</i>	<i>mau</i>	<i>beristirahat</i>	<i>Bali</i>
<i>Pada hari Sabtu</i>	<i>Ardi</i>		<i>berlibur</i>	<i>Bandung</i>
<i>Minggu depan</i>	<i>Nina</i>		<i>bermain</i>	<i>Candi Borobudur</i>
<i>Dua minggu lagi</i>	<i>Tono</i>		<i>datang</i>	<i>Disneyland</i>
<i>Bulan depan</i>	<i>Wahyu</i>		<i>makan</i>	<i>film komedi</i>
<i>Pada bulan Mei</i>	<i>Pak Smart</i>		<i>pergi</i>	<i>Jakarta</i>
<i>Tahun depan</i>	<i>Bu Smart</i>		<i>melihat</i>	<i>Plaza Senayan</i>
<i>Pada tahun 2015</i>	<i>keluarga Smart</i>		<i>membaca</i>	<i>Puncak</i>
			<i>mengunjungi</i>	<i>Bakmi Gajah Mada</i>
			<i>menonton</i>	<i>majalah Wheels4U</i>

For example:

*Pada tahun 2015 keluarga Smart akan mengunjungi Disneyland.*

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## Exercise 2

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Now think about which of your sentences from Exercise 1 can be converted from the subject focus to the object focus construction.

**Write these sentences in the object focus construction.**

For example:

*Disneyland akan dikunjungi keluarga Smart pada tahun 2015.*

### Hint!

Remember only sentences containing a transitive *meN~* verb can be rewritten in the object focus construction.

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### Exercise 3

Take a look at the picture of Sekolah Harapan Bangsa early in the morning of the Open Day before the gates to the school have been opened by the school caretaker.



Now read the description of this picture:

*Ini SMP Harapan Bangsa pagi-pagi pada hari Open Day sekolah. Kemarin murid murid sudah mengikat balon-balon berwarna-warni di gerbang sekolah. Pesuruh sekolah juga memasang spanduk di gedung sekolah. Pemerintah mendirikan SMP Harapan Bangsa pada tahun 1916 dan sekarang Bapak Darmawan memimpin sekolah. Pesuruh sekolah belum membuka pintu gerbang karena masih terlalu pagi.*

The passage has been written in the subject focus construction, but because the real focus of the passage should be on objects rather than on the actors or participants (subjects) it should be written in the object focus construction.

**Rewrite the passage changing it to the object focus.**

**Hint!** Only the first sentence will remain unchanged because it contains no object.

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## Exercise 4

The yearly calendar of events for SMP Harapan Bangsa has been finalised and the school administration has asked the Student Representative Council (OSIS) to organise and produce flyers for some upcoming events.

Examine the three events in the calendar and select two. **Produce a one-page flyer for each of these using the blank flyer template provided.**

A sample has been provided to guide you.

### Hint!

Remember the language used in flyers is normally in the object focus construction.



### Sample flyer template:

# Ikutilah!

(eye catching invitation in the imperative  
(Ikutilah! / Datanglah! / Saksikanlah!))

Event

Timing of event

Optional details such as cost  
and any other relevant information

Where to obtain more information

Optional closing comment in the  
imperative encouraging participation

Optional discreet and  
relevant images that do not  
detract from the main focus  
of the flyer

Details of event organiser(s)

(continued on following page)

(continued from previous page)



← 4.1 Your flyer

4.2 Your flyer →

